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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SOCIETY TO FIELD EXPLORATION. The Society has added \$3,000 to the sum appropriated in 1912 towards the equipment of the Crocker Land Expedition. Its total contribution to this Arctic enterprise is \$9,000.

The Society has also appropriated \$4,000 for the Central Andes Expedition of Professor Isaiah Bowman of Yale University, and, under the auspices of the Society, he will complete his work in the Cordilleran region, where he has already spent two seasons. Professor Bowman's plans are fully outlined and the progress of the organization of the Crocker Land Expedition is reported in this number of the *Bulletin* (pp. 348-351 and p. 371, respectively).

BINDING LIBRARY BOOKS. Five thousand volumes in the library, most of them the publications of societies received in monthly or other periodical parts, will be neatly and strongly bound within the next four or five months and then returned to the shelves. This work was most desirable for the preservation of the books and will also greatly facilitate reference to the many invaluable original reports and other geographical material which these volumes contain.

NEW PTOLEMY MAPS IN THE MAP ROOM. A friend of the Society has just added to our map collections the twenty-seven maps of the scarce 1478 edition of Ptolemy's Geography. These maps are some twenty years older than any of the other Ptolemy maps in our collections. They were the first maps printed with any edition of Ptolemy and are generally supposed to be the first examples of copper-plate engraving for books. Excepting the copy of this folio in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, the volume is the only one known to have been printed on vellum. The maps, in excellent condition in old binding, consist of a map of the world, ten maps of Europe, four of Africa and twelve of Asia and are of the greatest interest for the history of early cartography. They also illustrate the views concerning the western ocean prevalent for years before the sailing of Columbus. They are based on the copies by Donis of Ptolemy's maps, but the style of the drawing is greatly improved and every detail is clearly legible. This rare work is a very notable addition to the Society's collections.

THE DAVID LIVINGSTONE CENTENARY MEDAL. The Hispanic Society of America proposed to the Council of the American Geographical Society, at its meeting on March 20, the foundation of a gold medal on the centenary of the birth of David Livingstone and in memory of that explorer; the medal to be conferred by the American Geographical Society from time to time in recognition of geographical work relating to the southern hemisphere. The Council accepted with thanks the offer of the Hispanic Society of America to found the medal and provided for the investment of the fund donated for its endowment.

DR. STEVENSON'S HANDBOOK. Edward Luther Stevenson, Ph.D., of the Hispanic Society of America, has prepared for our Society a Handbook which will be very helpful to all who are interested in the forty-one maps that have been reproduced as glass transparencies and may be seen in the lecture hall windows of our building. The maps selected by Dr. Stevenson for these reproductions were such as would serve to "illustrate the development of map-making and the expansion of geographical knowledge as cartographically represented from Roman days to modern times." Each transparency is described and explained and interesting facts about the production of the maps are given. The little book will help consultants to read and understand the maps and to acquire information as to the development of map-making. Copies will be kept in the lecture hall for the use of visitors; and the Handbook may also be purchased in the office for ten cents.

EXHIBITION IN THE LECTURE HALL. The Lecture Hall is open to the public from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. and on Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M. The exhibition of

maps of the Latin-American countries is still in progress. The most conspicuous and important maps of Ecuador, Bolivia and Venezuela were shown in the latter part of March and early in April. The maps shown on the walls and the map transparencies in the windows also attract much attention. The attendance since the report in the April *Bulletin* was 1,185.

DELEGATES TO THE TWELFTH INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS. The Council has appointed Professor William Libbey, Dr. Randall-MacIver and Mr. Leon Dominian delegates to the Twelfth International Geological Congress which will meet in Toronto in August.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY. A regular meeting of the Society was held in the Engineering Societies' Building, No. 29 West 39th Street, on Tuesday, March 25, 1913. Vice-President Greenough in the chair. The following persons recommended by the Council were elected Fellows:

Franklyn H. Church,
Arthur H. Clark,
Mrs. M. E. Dwight,
Julius F. Gayler,
Ogden H. Hammond,
Harry Archer Hornor,
Walter C. Hubbard,
Thomas H. Johnson,
Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy,
Nathan Krauskopf,
François E. Matthes,
Andrew D. Meloy,
Sigmund Mendelsohn,
Gail Mersereau,
Ogden L. Mills,
Will S. Monroe,
Frank C. Moore,
William S. Myers,

D. W. Owen,
Henry S. Oppenheimer,
Andrew J. O'Reilly,
Frederic A. Parkhurst,
Charles B. Penrose,
Henry G. Pickering,
Peter Frederick Piper,
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,
Eben Richards,
Albert Robertson,
Harry Justin Roddy,
Jacob Rossbach,
August Rupp,
Charles H. Sabin,
Rollin D. Salisbury,
Robert W. Sayles,
Henry Mann Silver,
Henry W. Taft.

Mr. Emory C. Kolb of Arizona told the story of "A Photographer's Boat-Trip Through the Canyons of the Colorado." A large audience enjoyed Mr. Kolb's narrative of the remarkable journey of his small party by boat from Green River City in the east to Grand Canyon in the west. His photographs illustrating many phases of the long series of canyons were unequaled in their variety and excellence; and the numerous moving pictures in which his small boats were seen tossing like egg-shells in the swirl and plunge of the Colorado River rapids added a flavor of excitement to the occasion.

NORTH AMERICA

NEW BUILDING FOR THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. Congress has authorized the expenditure of over \$2,500,000 for the erection, in Washington, on ground already owned by the Government, of a fine building to be occupied by the Geological Survey, the Reclamation Service, the Indian Office and the Bureau of Mines. Mr. Alfred H. Brooks, Mr. Sledge Tatum and Mr. Herman Stabler, all of the Geological Survey, have been appointed an advisory committee to assist the Director in regard to the plans for the new building.

A MODEL OF KILAUEA. The Geological Museum of Harvard University is sending Mr. George Carrol Curtis to Hawaii to collect data for a naturalistic model of Kilauea Volcano. For years past Mr. Curtis, who is a geologist and geographer, has specialized in land relief and has brought a new motive and standard into the making of relief models. He made a strong plea for the production of land relief models that are true to nature in the *Bulletin* in 1911.* Kilauea Crater lies within the recently surveyed U. S. National Volcano Park. Mr. Curtis's model of the volcano will be 12 feet long on a scale of 1:1,500, and

*Land Reliefs that are True to Nature. George Carrol Curtis. *Bull. Amer. Geogr. Soc.*, Vol. 43, 1911, pp. 418-427.

it is expected to be a valuable contribution to the study of volcanoes. Among the recent works of Mr. Curtis is his relief model showing the effects of the earthquake at Valparaiso which he placed in the Harvard Geological Museum.

EXAGGERATED CROP REPORTS. Prof. Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois has an article "Facts and Fiction about Crops" in *Science* (No. 952, 1913, pp. 470-476), in which he says: "Careful investigation reveals the fact that the reports from the Federal Bureau of Statistics as published by the Secretary of Agriculture are highly exaggerated and deserving of the strongest condemnation, although all would be glad to give praise if these glowing reports were true." To prove this assertion Professor Hopkins adduces many statements from the Annual Reports of the Secretary of Agriculture and compares them with census statistics collected every ten years "when every farmer and land owner in all the states must make a sworn statement in regard to his crops and herds." Thus, while the crop statistics of the Agricultural Department claim an increase of 50 per cent. in the production of corn in the Southern States from 1899 to 1909 the data from the U. S. Bureau of the Census show an actual decrease of 7 per cent. Many other similar facts are given.

CLIMATE OF PUGET SOUND BASIN. Professor E. J. Saunders, of the University of Washington, is making a study of the climate of the Puget Sound Basin region. In a report on "Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils," U. S. Dept. of Agric., 1910 (Washington, D. C., 1912, pp. 16-29), he has given a concise account of the climate of the western part of the Puget Sound Basin, with a refreshingly small amount of numerical data, and illustrated by means of typical temperature curves for summer and winter, charts showing the first and last dates of frost, and a diagram showing the average monthly precipitation. The section of Washington in question has a marine climate, with a decided winter maximum of precipitation. There are many clear and pleasant days during the months of maximum rainfall, and the rainy days, except occasionally when accompanied by high winds, are warm and pleasant. The conditions from May to October are described as "ideal," with but five to twelve rainy days a month, few hot days, and no oppressively hot nights.

R.DEC. WARD.

MR. MATTHES'S LECTURES ON MOUNT RAINIER, THE YOSEMITE AND TOPOGRAPHIC DELINEATION. Mr. François E. Matthes, of the United States Geological Survey, gave an illustrated lecture before the Appalachian Mountain Club on March 18, on "The Glaciers of Mount Rainier." He placed special emphasis on the fact that Mount Rainier, because of its elevation high above the general level of the Cascade Range, rises far above the zone of the storm clouds and therefore receives much heavier snowfalls on its lower slopes than on its summit. While this is in some measure offset by the greater ablation occurring at the lower levels, the result nevertheless is that more glaciers originate on the mountain's flanks than on its crown. The view formerly held, that the summit platform is the main gathering ground of snow and therefore the main source of the glacier system, must consequently be abandoned. Furthermore, there is ample indication that during glacial times this relative paucity of snow on the summit was greatly accentuated, for the zone of maximum precipitation was then depressed to altitudes between 4,000 and 6,000 feet, and the volcano reared its head nearly two miles above the clouds, into atmospheric strata of relative dryness. Glaciers of large volume originated at its base, that is, at the same levels at which all the ancient glaciers of the Cascades made their start, but on the cone of the volcano the ice, while much thicker than now, did not increase in proportion. On the summit itself there was probably but little, if any, more snow than there is today. On March 19, Mr. Matthes repeated this lecture at Wellesley College.

On March 20, Mr. Matthes gave an illustrated lecture before the classes in Civil Engineering and Mining of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the "Sculptural Features of the Yosemite Valley." He showed that these features are in a large measure expressive of the structure of the country rock, weathering and erosion having been effectively guided by the joints. At the same time he explained the engineering difficulties that were involved in the accurate delineation of the cliff features on the large-scale map of the Yosemite Valley.

On March 22, Mr. Matthes spoke before the classes in Civil Engineering and Mining at Dartmouth College on "The Principles of Topographic Delineation," exhibiting maps showing examples of different kinds of topographic texture, different genetic types of topography, different index forms, etc. He further illustrated his talk with views of the Yosemite Valley and portions of the Yosemite map, showing how the principles announced had been applied to the difficult problem of bringing out the distinctive characteristics of the Yosemite topography.

EARLY SPANISH-AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS. In his volume "The Viceroy of New Spain"*, Donald E. Smith, Assistant Professor of History and Geography in the University of California, sums up in a footnote the greater facilities now enjoyed by investigators of Spanish-American history. This note is here reprinted because the new facilities mentioned afford also far greater opportunities for the investigation of geographical exploration and research in the Spanish period of American enterprise:

"The unusual facilities, compared with the past, which are now enjoyed by the investigators in the field of Spanish and Spanish-American history are due principally to three facts. The first is the more liberal policy adopted in recent years by the officials of the Spanish archives in throwing them open to foreign students and allowing them to work without subjecting the materials they take out to a censorship. These favorable conditions exist now in the great repositories of documents at Simancas, Madrid, and Seville. The second is the systematic study which is now being made of the archives of Mexico under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The third is the conversion of the great library of Mr. H. H. Bancroft from a private collection into a public one, accessible to all qualified students. It perhaps ought to be said that an additional aid is being offered to scholars by the action of the Mexican Government in publishing so many documents of the highest value dealing with the history of the country. On the other hand, the great series of *Documentos Inéditos para la Historia de España* reaches only to the seventeenth century."

MR. LEFFINGWELL RETURNS FROM ALASKA. Mr. E. DeK. Leffingwell has been spending the past winter at home after nearly six years on the north coast of Alaska where he was engaged in geographical, geological and hydrographical work. The *Bulletin* has, from time to time, published notes on the progress of his surveys and studies. His work has been devoted largely to explorations over an area of 60 by 120 miles, lying between Long. 142° and 150° W. and from Lat. 69° to 70° N., with Flaxman Island as a base.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYING IN CANADA. The Hydrographic Survey Branch of the Department of the Naval Service carried on work during the season of 1911 in Lake Ontario, the lower St. Lawrence River, the Pacific Coast and Hudson Bay. Work was begun in Lake Ontario by a survey of Main Duck Island on the approach to Kingston Harbor. The regular work consisted of a water triangulation from Presqu'île to Port Darlington, a traverse of the shore between these points, and soundings off shore for a distance of about 12 miles. An accurate contour was obtained here. No shoals were discovered, but the edges of the banks were determined. Plans, on large scales, were made of Cobourg Harbor and Port Hope.

In the lower St. Lawrence River triangulation, traversing and sounding were carried on near Bic Island and Father Point. On the Pacific Coast operations were started in Arthur Passage with the view of finishing the surveys needed for the completion of the chart of that channel. A new plan of Skidegate Inlet was prepared which showed important differences from the charts of 1866. At the western approach to Dixon Entrance several positions in which breakers had been reported were examined but no sign of doubtful water was found. The survey of Cousin Inlet was also begun but was not completed before bad weather set in.

Of the three parties in Hudson Bay one was equipped to secure reliable data concerning the magnetic declination in Hudson Bay and Strait, both in amount

* Univ. of Cal. Publications in History, Vol. 1, 1913, No. 2, pp. 99-293.

and annual change by comparisons with observations in 1884 and 1885. During the season new charts were issued of Presqu'île Bay, Cove Island to Duck Island, Bic Island to White Island and Churchill Harbor (St. Lawrence River).

MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN SCOTT AND HIS DEAD COMRADES. Funds are being raised in Great Britain to erect a permanent memorial in honor of Captain Scott and the heroes who perished with him. American aid has been invited and a branch of the Joint Fund with Mr. Henry Clews as treasurer has been opened in New York. The movement has the endorsement of the American Geographical Society and many other scientific bodies. The list of American donors is headed by Rear Admiral Peary, Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, The Hon. Joseph H. Choate and other leading citizens. The American committee has made a special appeal for the support of members of the American Geographical and other scientific societies before whom Capt. Scott had hoped to appear in person to tell his story of work and achievement in the Antarctic. Donations should be sent to Mr. Henry Clews, Treasurer, 15 Broad St., New York.

SOUTH AMERICA

THE AMAZON VALLEY TO BE EXPLORED BY THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM OF PHILADELPHIA. The University Museum of Philadelphia has just sent an expedition to the Amazon Valley to collect information relative to the aboriginal inhabitants and to explore the forests where these primitive peoples still roam untouched by civilization.

The expedition has been finely equipped. A steam yacht has been provided with everything for the comfort and safety of the members or the prosecution of the scientific work. The steamer is 132 feet long and, drawing only six and a half feet of water, is designed to navigate even the smaller tributaries of the Amazon for thousands of miles.

Leaving Philadelphia in March, the steamer proceeded to Para there to make final arrangements for an extended cruise. It is proposed, first, to explore the northern tributaries of the Amazon which rise in the mountains on the borders of Brazil and the Guianas. Here are peoples of the great Carib stock, of whom practically nothing is known, as well as representatives of the equally important Arawak stock. The next region to be explored is that which is drained by the Rio Negro with its affluents, the Rio Branco and the Uaupés. Finally, an effort will be made to reach the isolated tribes in the vast unexplored forests between the Rio Madeira, the Rio Tapajoz and the Rio Purús. In each case the steamer will proceed as far as possible up the affluents, and canoes will be used to reach the less accessible head waters. Since the tribes, as a rule, live some distance from the rivers, it will be necessary to penetrate into the forests and to remain in the native villages long enough to make the necessary observations and collections to illustrate the native arts. These collections will then be carried to the steamer which will become a storehouse of ethnological material until such time as they may conveniently be embarked at Manaus for shipment to New York and Philadelphia. The special studies will be those which come under the head of ethnology—the native arts and industries, social organization, religious beliefs, and linguistic relationship. The University Museum is desirous to use the material for an exhibition to illustrate the life of the Amazonian tribes.

But a large amount of geographical work will also be done. The valley of the Amazon is in fact one vast forest where modern civilization has never penetrated and where the only industry connected with modern life that has taken root is the extraction of rubber from the native forests. Neither agriculture nor mineral wealth has attracted the white man's enterprise. Here, consequently, is found the last great unexplored tract of the earth's surface and here remain the last tribes who still roam the forests as they did before Columbus and pursue unmolested the habits of primitive life. The explorers of the Amazon have heretofore confined themselves to the main stream or to a few of its tributaries. The present expedition will aim to penetrate those parts that have heretofore received little or no attention. A great work of exploration remains to be done. The territory is large and it will require many years and many different expeditions to bring such a vast territory under complete scientific investigation.

It is proposed that while the exploring parties are engaged with the natives in their distant haunts, the party in charge of the steamer will conduct geographical and hydrographical surveys of the rivers and their tributaries. In this way, a great deal of geographical information will be obtained which will be useful from a scientific standpoint, as well as from practical considerations.

The Government of Brazil, has indicated its readiness to cooperate with the University of Pennsylvania to secure the success of the expedition and to make its labors most effective. The important results which may be expected from this undertaking will bring as much credit to Brazil as to the University of Pennsylvania and will secure for both scientific and practical results of the very greatest permanent value.

The leader of the expedition is Dr. William Curtis Farabee, F.R.G.S. The Commander of the yacht is Captain J. H. Rowen, U. S. N., Retired, Annapolis '91, who will have charge of the geographical work of the expedition and the mapping of the regions to be explored. The physician is Dr. Franklin H. Church of Johns Hopkins Medical School, '06.

ASIA

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN CHINA. The Council of the Archaeological Institute of America, in a meeting at Washington in December last, appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the advisability of establishing an American school of archæology in China. The report will be submitted at the annual meeting of the Institute in Washington in December next. The objects of the American school, when established, were thus defined: (1) To prosecute archæological research in Eastern Asia; (2) to afford opportunity and facilities for investigation in Asiatic archæology; (3) to preserve objects of archæological and cultural interest in museums in the countries to which they pertain, in cooperation with existing organizations such as the China Monuments Society, Société d'Ankor, etc.

This movement, in which Mr. Frederick McCormick is prominent, is the natural complement of the China Monuments Society organized by Mr. McCormick at Peking in 1908 to prevent foreign vandalism in China, to protect and preserve antiquities, to encourage China in the formation of a national museum, etc. The American School of Archæology in China will be in part a realization of the aims of the China Monuments Society because it is expected to provide for research on a comprehensive scale and is a serious effort, backed by adequate funds to carry on its work.

CLIMATE OF TURKESTAN. Within the last few years several writers have discussed the desiccation of Turkestan. Among them have been von Ficker, Olufsen, v. Schwarz, Woeikof, Berg and Schokalsky (both Professor Olufsen and Professor Schokalsky were among the European members of the Transcontinental Excursion of the American Geographical Society during the past summer). Naturally, the opinions expressed by these different writers have not been altogether alike. Now comes Dr. Fr. Machatschek, also a member of the Excursion, who has lately traveled in the western Tian-Shan. He has studied the available meteorological records and also made his own observations on the ground. His conclusion is that neither meteorological observations, nor the evidence of the inland lakes and the glaciers of Turkestan give a basis for the belief in a progressive desiccation of the country ("Das Klima von Turkestan," *Met. Zeitschr.*, Oct., 1912).

R. DEC. WARD.

PROGRESS OF INDIAN SURVEYS. The last Report issued by the Survey of India summarizes the work of the 1910-1911 survey year. The colony is divided for this purpose into three administrative circles. The line between the northern and southern circles extends along the Tropic of Cancer while the eastern circle extends roughly east of the 84th meridian. About 50,000 square miles were surveyed of which 27,528 fell within the northern circle and 13,171 in the southern, the rest, some 9,150 square miles being in the eastern circle. In Kashmir an area of 3,574 square miles was surveyed on the scale of one inch to a mile in the Jhelum valley. Districts west of Lahore in the Punjab were surveyed on the two-inch scale in a country of plains, well cultivated and intersected by rivers

and irrigation canals. Considerable work was also prosecuted in the Delhi and Gurgaon districts as well as farther south at Lucknow and in adjoining districts. Forest surveys mostly on the two-inch scale were carried out by the topographic parties in whose spheres of work the forests lay. A party was employed on latitude observations and ten stations were visited, six of which are in Baluchistan and Sind, Khoyak being the most northerly and Sultan Ka Gôt near Shikapur the most southerly.

As a result of leveling operations, bench marks have now been fixed in the Lesser Himalayan Range on seven different lines, *viz.*: Tindharia, Naini Tal, Lansdowne, Mussorie, Solon, Dhamrankot, Murree. A new line from Dera Ismail Khan to Chinda gives a valuable connection with the Trans-Indus Mountains. The classes of maps published consist of the map of India on the one-inch and one-fourth inch scales, geographical maps on the one-millionth scale, small scale geographical maps and maps specially prepared for various administrative requirements. Four new sheets of the 1:1,000,000 series were published and six were reprinted in revised form. Good progress was made in the compilation, drawing, examination and engraving of both geographical and special maps.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

PROSPERITY OF HAWAII. The year ending June 30, 1912, was the culmination of a period of prosperous years for the Territory of Hawaii. Sugar prices were high and exports and other products steadily advanced. Over 99 per cent. of the exports went to the United States and over 81 per cent. of the imports came from that country. The tariff is largely responsible for the predominance of trade with the United States though the comparatively short distance between the territory and the mother country also helps to give the United States most of the trade with the islands. The great success of the sugar industry has had the effect of accumulating capital which is being expended in the development of other industries. The tourist traffic is also steadily increasing, the visitors spend large sums locally and the value to the islands of the tourist traffic is now very important. The cultivation of pineapples is being carefully developed and it is expected that in bananas and other fruits, coffee and tobacco, Hawaii will some day compete with the West Indies and South American countries for the United States trade. The territory is looking forward to the opening of the Panama Canal when it hopes to enlarge its export trade not only with the United States but also with Canada and Europe. (Condensed from Report by Acting British Consul at Honolulu in *Board of Trade Journ.*, No. 851, 1913, pp. 662-663.)

EUROPE

INCREASE OF MINING IN THE URAL MOUNTAINS. The *Izvestiya* of the Archangel Society for the Exploration of the Russian North (No. 1, 1912) says that there has recently been a marked renewal of activity in the mining centers of the Ural. Two new platinum deposits have been discovered on the upper Kosva and Bobrov rivers. The first belongs to peasants, and they are mining the metal without outside assistance. New graphite beds have been uncovered in the Zlatoust district, and there is an increase in the output of iron and copper. About 91,600 ounces of gold were mined in 1912. A new branch of the mining industry there is marble quarrying in the Zlatoust district. Little attention has been given heretofore to iridosmium, but it is now planned to establish works for mining it, as its price is double that of platinum in the markets.

H. DE H.

POLAR

THE CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION. The March number of the *American Museum Journal* announces that preparations for the Crocker Land Expedition are progressing satisfactorily. The University of Illinois has made an appropriation which provides for the addition of a trained zoologist to the expedition party, and Dr. M. C. Tanquary, a graduate of the University, has been appointed to the post. The General Electric Company has offered to contribute a thoroughly

up-to-date outfit for power for wireless telegraphy and electric lighting, heating and cooking; the American Geographical Society has added \$3,000 to its previous subscription of \$6,000; Mr. Zenas Crane has increased his subscription by an additional \$2,500 dollars; Mr. George B. French has added \$1,000 to the fund and Colonel D. L. Brainard has contributed \$100. The United States Navy Department has added the detail of a skilled electrician and wireless operator to its previous detail of Ensign Fitzhugh Green to the cartographic and magnetic work of the expedition; the United States Hydrographic Office and Naval Observatory are lending a number of surveying and other instruments and the Department of Agriculture, through the Weather Bureau, is providing a full equipment for the establishment of a meteorological station at the permanent headquarters on Bache Peninsula. The Bureau of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution is to supply the instruments required for making and recording the magnetic observations. Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., is loaning the party a Wiechert seismograph for the establishment of a station at the home headquarters on Flagler Bay, which is to be under the care of Mr. Green. Other assistance in the way of money and equipment is promised.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO FRANZ JOSEF LAND. It is announced that a French expedition for the scientific exploration of the little-known northeastern part of the Franz Josef Land Archipelago is being organized, with the approval of the French Government, by M. Jules de Payer, son of the Austrian discoverer of Franz Josef Land. M. de Payer, who is a French citizen, has for some time been preparing himself for Arctic work by scientific study. His staff will include a naval lieutenant, an army and a navy doctor, a military airman, and a geologist. In order to avoid the disaster which overtook the *Tegethoff* (the ship of the Austrian expedition), it is proposed to establish a base in Franz Josef Land, sending the ship home before the winter, during which scientific work will be carried on at the base. During the succeeding summer a varied programme will be executed with the help of a boat with auxiliary power and two aeroplanes. (*Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 41, 1913, No. 3, p. 289.)

PERSONAL

Professor W. M. Davis. Professor Davis has been elected Honorary Member of the Hungarian Geographical Society of Budapest and Foreign Member of the Swedish Anthropological and Geographical Society of Stockholm.

Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefánsson. This explorer lectured before the Royal Geographical Society, London, on March 10 on the "Arctic Islands and Their Eskimo Inhabitants."

OBITUARY

PAUL LEMOSOF. M. Paul Lemosof, Librarian of the Paris Geographical Society, who has been in the service of the library since 1879, is dead. He will be succeeded as Librarian by Mr. Reby.